

The Emporia News.

P. B. PLUMB, DUDLEY RANDALL, EDITORS.

EMPIRIA: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1899.

FOR DELEGATES TO CONVENTION.

MARCUS J. PARROTT.

My connection with THE EMPORIA NEWS ceases with this No. I have sold the office to P. B. PLUMB and DUDLEY RANDALL, by whom the paper will be conducted in the future. Both of these gentlemen are well known here, and need no introduction from me. They are experienced printers and editors, and the change will be a beneficial one to the patrons of the paper. To the people of Breckenridge and the adjoining counties I return my sincere thanks for the liberal support which has been extended to the paper during my connection with it. You have my best wishes for your future prosperity.

J. STOTLER.

With the date of this issue, THE NEWS falls heir to new publishers and editors. It is not necessary in this connection to make any extended remarks explanatory of our position and future course. Our political opinions are well known in this portion of Kansas at least; and all our interests, whether political, pecuniary or otherwise, are identified with those of Central and Southwestern Kansas. Both have been residents of Emporia from the date of its existence, and both have been more or less interested in THE NEWS since its commencement; and it shall be our aim to increase its usefulness by making it a necessity to every farmer and business man in this portion of Kansas. But enough. THE NEWS will speak for itself, and we ask for nothing more than its merits deserve.

THE EDITORS.

Next Tuesday!

Only two more days until the election on the Constitution. NEXT TUESDAY, the 4th inst., the people of Kansas are to decide upon a question seriously affecting their pecuniary, moral, social and political interests for years to come. They are now suffering from the effects of hard times, which can only be relieved by emigration, bringing with it capital and a demand for produce, stock, &c.

A State Government is just what we need to attract emigration. It will inspire a confidence in peace and the supremacy of the law which is now wanting.

But it is needless for us to rehearse what every man knows. We only ask the people to do their duty.

There is not a man amongst us but who can well afford to spend the whole of election day coming to the polls and bringing his neighbors with him. Let them do it, and cheerfully, too, with the feeling that they are doing their country and themselves a service by it.

NEXT TUESDAY—VOTE FOR THE CONSTITUTION, AND SEE THAT YOUR NEIGHBORS DO THE SAME.

The Election of Delegates next Tuesday.

Next Tuesday, the 4th inst., the day of election on the Constitution, the Republicans of the various townships of the County, are to choose delegates to represent them in a County Nominating Convention, to be held on the 11th inst., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various County Offices, and a member of the Territorial Legislature.

There are a number of Candidates in the field for the different offices, and the work of "electioneering" is being zealously carried on.

Now the matter of the election of these officers is one of much importance to the people all over the county, and it is their duty and privilege to canvass the merits and demerits of the various candidates who are seeking their suffrage.

But their main matter of caution should be in the selection of delegates to the nominating Convention. If these are good men; actuated by a desire to promote the interests of the whole county, and not a single portion of it, or a single person, the nominations will be safe in their hands. If they are not of this kind, trouble will ensue, and the people of the county will be divided in such a manner as to endanger their prosperity as a people.

If the people will but elect as delegates next Tuesday, honest, intelligent and substantial citizens, and good Republicans, the interests of the county, and of the Republican party will be cared for in a proper manner, and without a division of the now unanimous action of the people of the county.

The yield of wheat at the thrasher throughout Iowa, Indiana and Illinois seems to have disappointed the general expectation. A letter from Illinois to the N. Y. Tribune says: "We have just finished threshing forty acres of wheat, on our farm, near Bloomington, and we are considered 'very lucky' in getting an average of nine bushels per acre. In this county, the average yield of wheat will not exceed five bushels per acre. I have 75 acres of corn standing, which ought to return 3,000 bushels, but that may disappoint expectation as much as the wheat has." The latest accounts from Indiana indicate about eleven bushels per acre in the northern counties, a prairie region, which is considered the best part of the State for wheat. Complaints of the light yield are abundant, but all concur in saying the quality is good.

Union.

A few years ago there was a movement for "Christian Union," that is to unite all the evangelical religious denominations into one grand phalanx, to wage war against Satan and all his workers. The subject was mentioned to a certain single-minded old lady, a cousin to Mrs. Partington; we believe, who at once fell in with the project and suggested the way in which it could be accomplished. It was for every body to just walk right up and join the Baptist Church!

That is precisely our plan for uniting the opposition for the next Presidential election against the present Administration and its supporters. Let the people walk right up and join the Republican party! That is the shortest and simplest plan of union, it is also the easiest and the best! and whatever the New York Tribune or anybody else may say or do about it, we believe it is the most expedient course to be taken.

The Republican platform is wide enough and strong enough for every true man to stand upon. It is truly national in every plank, and in every timber. It is opposed to the extension of Slavery, opposed to the Slave Trade, and opposed to swindling. It is in favor of Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor, Free Homesteads and Free Schools. It is in favor of the Pacific Railroad, and in favor of making the rails for it out of the mountains of iron we have at home, rather than running in debt for them in Europe, and bringing them five thousand miles by sea and land to lay them down at the foot of those iron mountains, through forests of timber and over mines of coal, while our laboring men who should be employed in mining the coal and smelting and manufacturing the iron, remain idle and destitute, unable to buy the flour, pork and beef of the farmer for want of the employment.

The doors of the Republican Council House are wide open—no obnoxious tests or degrading ceremonies are required. The Republican party is made up of those who were once Democrats, Whigs and Free Soilers, and of those who were neither, but have acquired the right to vote since the term Whig became obsolete. There are northern men and southern men, eastern men and western men among its members.

The Republican faith is the faith of the men of this Republic. The air of the party is to return to the good old paths from which doughfaces and demagogues have led us astray, at the bidding of the Slaveholding oligarchy. The Republican party is not a new invention as many are taught to believe, but its leading ideas are as old as the Constitution, and as vital to Liberty as air is to the lungs. The black Democracy of the present day whether of the type advocated by Douglas, or that patronized by Buchanan, is a modern invention—a new fangled notion, having no root in the Constitution—no sanction in the teachings of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe or Jackson. The Buchanan policy is in all essential features identical with the old Federal policy, of which Buchanan was in his younger days a devoted partisan. His early predilections are still the most powerful impulses of his being. Government under his Administration has become (so far as he can make it) a centralized despotism. The old State Rights doctrines are ignored and trampled under foot, while Dred Scottism is set up as was the abomination of desolation in the "holy place" of the Jews. The appointing power of the General Government has been turned into an engine of corruption, every contract made for building a ship for the Navy or for supplying Army or Navy with anything they need, must cover a bribe of from five to fifty per cent. for some corrupt and rotten favorite, while the Supreme Court itself has at last been transformed, as Jefferson long since prophesied it would ultimately be, into "a corps of sappers and miners" to undermine and destroy the Constitution, that our fathers framed. The Republican party is a re-organization of that Republican party first organized by Jefferson and his co-laborers, to protect the reserved rights of the States and of the people from the vast and constantly increasing power of the General Government—to prevent the immense patronage and weight of the General Government from crushing out the independence and substantial being of the States. Our Government was intended by its founders to be a confederacy of sovereign States, with a general agency at Washington for the transaction of certain business matters which the States could not so well manage for themselves. By the overshadowing power and influence of its hundreds of millions of annual revenue in the hands of unscrupulous and corrupt officials, this confederacy of sovereign States is being rapidly changed into a centralized Republican despotism, more like France under the reign of terror, or later under Louis Napoleon the Prince President, than like the model Republic our fathers aimed to establish. The Republican party seeks to change all this, and to bring us back to the old paths of honesty, economy and freedom. Let every man who approves the object, unite with Republicans to accomplish it. Let old Republicans welcome every new comer with open arms and a hearty greeting. Let us have a UNION OF REPUBLICANS FOR THE SAKE OF THE REPUBLIC!

Thirty Mormons arrived at New York on the 3d inst., from Liverpool, Eng., on board the ship Atlantic. They were all intelligent and well provided for, and started at once upon their journey to Great Salt Lake.

Republican Candidates for State Nominations.

As the prospects of the Republican party for success are every day increasing, and the adoption of the Wyandotte Constitution is secured beyond doubt, the importance of the Republican State Nominating Convention is proportionably magnified in the eyes of office seekers and politicians. As a consequence Republican candidates for the various State offices are becoming numerous.

For Governor—We have H. P. Johnson and H. J. Adams, of Leavenworth; W. McKay, of Wyandotte; C. Robinson and C. W. Babcock, of Lawrence.

Lieutenant Governor—J. P. Root, of Wyandotte; Lucian Fish, of Shawnee county, and W. R. Griffith, of Bourbon.

Secretary of State—James Fletcher, of Topeka; J. W. Robinson, of Manhattan; and A. Danford, of Linne county.

Auditor—G. S. Hillier, of Grasshopper Falls; S. D. Houston, of Manhattan, and S. E. Hoffman of Woodson county.

Treasurer—J. A. Wakefield, of Douglas county; Henry Harvey, of Wabaunsa county, and J. G. Blunt, of Anderson county.

Attorney General—C. A. Foster, of Lyons county; and J. T. Burris of Johnson county.

Superintendent of Public Institution—Rev. Davis, of Douglas county; and Goodenow, of Manhattan.

Supreme Judges—Tom Ewing, of Leavenworth; S. A. Kingman, of Brown county; S. W. Greer and L. Dow, of Shawnee county; and Lawrence D. Bailey, of Emporia.

For Member of Congress—O. E. Leonard, of Coffey county; M. F. Conway and E. S. Lowman, of Lawrence.

We believe we have presented the names of all the prominent aspirants for nomination at the hands of the Republican State Convention. If we have omitted any it is unintentional, and we will make the amende when informed of the fact.

"That's the Way the Money Goes."

The Utah correspondent of the Missouri Democrat makes an expose of the late Government mule sale at Camp Floyd, Utah, which serves as an illustration of the way the people's money is squandered. He says that the Quartermaster General at Camp Floyd received an order from the Secretary of War, to receive notes from a certain Mr. Halliday as cash, for all purchases made by him, and that the auctioneer received secret instructions to knock down the mules to Mr. Halliday at certain figures. Under these terms Mr. Halliday purchased upwards of a thousand mules, paying in notes a little more than half what other parties would have paid in cash. The writer also states that Mr. Halliday has a contract to supply to the Government at Fort Dallas, Oregon, a thousand mules at his own price. He will therefore sell back to the Government these same mules at a profit of not less than fifty thousand dollars; which is a pretty fair profit, considering that he invested no cash in the operation. This is the same Mr. Halliday, it will be remembered, to whom the contract was given to furnish the Utah army with flour at \$28 per hundred, when it is actually selling in Salt Lake for \$6 per hundred. How large a share of the profit of these transactions is "fobbed" by the President and the Secretary of War does not appear; but it is doubtless something "handsome."

The Hotel Robbery at Kansas City.

On the night of the 6th ult. a guest of the Farmers' Hotel, Kansas City, was robbed of a valuable watch and some money, and his pants thrown out of the window. In the statement published next morning in the Journal of Commerce, the thief was charged upon Messrs. A. M. Jarboe and E. G. Davidson, two respectable farmers residing at Versailles, (110 Creek,) in this Territory, the evidence adduced being that they occupied the same room with the person robbed. The gentlemen spoken of, after their return home, and hearing of their implication, addressed a note to the editor demanding a correction. The same paper afterwards stated that it had been informed that the names of these gentlemen had been appropriated by the guilty party and entered upon the hotel register in order to avoid suspicion. The clerk of the hotel next published a card, availing that the names of Messrs. Jarboe and Davidson were copied in mistake for two others—the guilty ones, and there the matter stands. It is sufficient on the whole to say that Messrs. Jarboe and Davidson are entirely innocent of the charge preferred against them, who, with the evidence of this fact on their side, and as citizens of an adjoining county, we feel prepared to defend.

Sir Granly Berkly, the celebrated English sportsman, whose visit to this country has been mentioned, left Kansas City last Sunday morning for a buffalo hunt on the Big Bend of the Arkansas. We passed him, on our way here from Kansas City, in camp at Black Jack last Tuesday evening. He is well provided for the trip, having three teams, with extra horses, eight or ten servants and attendants, and a pack of dogs, one of which he brought from England and values at \$1000. His guide, an old mountaineer, he pays five dollars per day, which probably accounts for the slow progress they are making. However, he will doubtless make his excursion and reach "Old England" by the time of the holidays, and then won't he have big stories to relate of his adventures in the land of wild Indians and buffaloes! He will probably pass through Emporia.

Fawkes' Steam Plow and Farm Engine.

Amongst the many attractive features of the late Illinois State Fair, held at Freeport, the foremost was the Steam Plow and Farm Engine of Joseph W. Fawkes, of Pennsylvania, which was on exhibition and trial, competing for the three thousand dollar prize, offered by the Illinois State Board of Agriculture for the best steam plowing machine.

The only entry that came within the terms of the resolution offering the prize was that of Mr. Fawkes. The Executive Committee of the State Board of Agriculture, appointed a Mechanical Committee to conduct the experiments, consisting of Isaac A. Hodges, and A. B. Latta, of Cincinnati, and P. W. Gates of Chicago, all practical machinists of great experience and ability.

The final trial took place on the last day of the Fair, in the presence of a concourse of thousands of spectators. Before proceeding to the plowing trial, the Engine made a detour of the Fair Grounds for over a mile with a wagon loaded with people attached behind, and the deck of the Engine also heavily freighted with ladies and gentlemen. The detour was performed easily and rapidly, and confirmed the favorable impressions of the capabilities of the Engine for drawing loads of grain, etc., over common roads.

At the appointed time the plows were attached, and the engine started to work, but after going about fifteen yards, the wooden pins which held the hooks of the draught chains yielded to an enormous force, and broke, and the engine being stopped an examination disclosed the fact that the plows had been set for stubble work, and were actually plowing the virgin prairie sod to a depth of seven inches. The ground had become baked as hard as stone almost, by a three months drought, and was in such condition that an old prairie farmer present declared that it would be barely possible for a man with a team of six horses to plow more than an acre and a quarter per day, working from morning to night. The wooden pins are used by Fawkes for just such emergencies, so that if the gang of plows should strike an obstruction, the pins would break before the plows received damage. While waiting to have the pins replaced, a smart shower wetted the ground, which, previously dry, was as if oiled, so that the wooden drum, or driving wheel of the machine from which the spuds had been broken during its transportation from Philadelphia—slipped so as to prevent further progress at that time. Fawkes then accepted an offer of the Executive Committee to adjourn the trial until his return from the American Institute Fair, in New York, and from Virginia subsequently (where a county society has agreed to pay him \$1000 and his expenses, to make an exhibition,) when he will fulfill the stipulations of an offer of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, to have his plow practically tested at three different points on the line of the road, for which if successful he is to receive from the Company a prize of \$15,000, and also the \$3,000 prize of the Agricultural Society, which the Executive Committee decided not to award until after further experiments, although the Mechanical Committee unanimously recommended it.

We extract the following from the report of the Committee of Machinists, showing the capacity of the Engine, and its adaptability for farm-work:

First: The weight ten tons, as reported by Mr. Fawkes.

Second: The fuel consumed in one hour was 160 lbs. and ten bushels and ten pounds of inferior coal, with one-eighth part of a cord of wood, or about 150 gallons of water, and plowing one acre in twelve minutes (which includes turning).

The wood used was mostly of pine, and considered as dressed, and would have been rejected upon at auction.

Third: The amount of traction on different grades of land would be a matter difficult to determine, with the facilities in the hands of the committee. We had the engine run on the one grade of the Fair grounds, passing into a gully, with the plows awning in the rear, which struck on one back as the main roller was raising the other, which overpowered the engine, but upon detaching the plows, the machine moved forward without the least difficulty. Upon measurement, the grade was found to be one foot vertical to four on the horizontal line. Steam, by the indicator, was marked at only 63—103 being his ordinary pressure.

Fourth: The friction produced by the pressure against the shoulders of the axle, instead of being fair on the journals (which are of less size), may possibly make a slight waste of power in running across inclined planes. The wear and tear would be the same as with any other steam-engine used for locomotion.

The engine can safely be run across an inclined plane of 30 ft. because of its great breadth of base (six feet)—the principal part of the boiler, the heavy fire-box, and a great portion of the machinery, being below the center.

Fifth: We have previously stated that an acre could be plowed in twelve minutes; but an examination of the following computations will demonstrate its actual performance. A strip of land, 216 feet long and 20 feet wide, was plowed in four minutes, and the head-lands of 50 feet were crossed, one in 27 seconds; the other in 30—the plows being elevated and lowered to and from the ground in the time.

Sixth: No steam-engine in existence should be entrusted to inexperienced persons.

This one is as simple as any we have ever examined, is strong and substantial. It is a locomotive high-pressure engine in construction, arranged for reversing at will, and was repeatedly advanced and reversed a few inches at a time with perfect ease, and in a few seconds. The skill requisite to manage the machine should be acquired in a month by any intelligent American farmer, and your Committee, in view of the certainty of the employment of steam for farming purposes, would strongly recommend that the farmers of Illinois should give special attention, in the education of their sons, to the principles of mechanics and the practical management of steam-engines.

The fuel furnished by the Society to your Committee was of such inferior quality as to hardly enable us to demonstrate fully the steam-generating capability of the boiler, but, by referring to the amount of its fire surface (175 square feet), it will be seen, by practical men, that, with the advantage of an exhaust to create artificial draught, it is fully competent, with ordinary fuel, to generate continuously abundant steam for its work.

In weight of coal and wood on board, and of passenger, it carried, throughout the experiments, as much as would represent the weight of an entire day's supply of fuel. It would carry water for a three hours run.

Eight: As a stationary engine, her power was

tested at Power Hall, where, after jacking up her rear-end so that the main drum turned clear of the ground, by applying the power direct to the drum or roller, 120 revolutions of it were obtained per minute. By passing the belt of a 50-foot line of shafting over the drum, the engine revolved on 8 horse thrasher, one corn and cob mill at work at the rate of 25 bushels per hour, two small iron corn-mills grinding 6 bushels each per hour, one wood mauling machine, one re-sawing circular saw of 2 feet diameter, and a circular saw of high speed, all simultaneously, and with only 10 lbs. of steam. From experience with circular saws, we estimate it as capable of running two of the largest size at one time. It is perfectly competent to go into the timber, haul logs where the ordinary log-wagon would be employed, and in one hour be jacked up and furnish power to saw those of large size.

Ninth: The fire-box being within fourteen inches of the ground, the machine would run without injury through water twelve inches deep; it was run by its own ground where by hand pressure a lath was forced downward fifteen inches, and on examination we were of the impression that the actual compaction of the surface by the machine was not more than one inch. Horses crossing the engine sank to their fetlocks, but as with the engine the actual surface pressing upon the ground is at all times six square feet, the ability to sustain weight is much greater than with the wagon and team where the weight rests on narrow bases.

The four wagons which the present surface width of seven inches in all, but the engine, with its drum and guiding wheels, a surface of 102 inches. The weight of the engine is ten tons, that of a wagon load of grain, one and a-half tons, or something more than one-third as much; but the engine with a drum six feet in diameter, and guide wheels three and a-half feet in diameter, gives a much greater proportional contact with the ground, and its load is proportionally less liable to miring in sloughs.

Tenth: The difference of power between running the engine on plank or hard road, and common prairie, would be great; but, that between running on ordinary ground and ground so soft that the drum would sink four inches, we have no means of knowing. It is evident, however, from the explanation of the preceding answer, that the ground in such condition that a drum, six feet in diameter and six feet long, would move to that depth, would be entirely unfit to plow, and could not be even crossed by horses.

Eleventh: In detail and answer to the interrogatories propounded to us by the Executive Committee, we desire to make some general remarks with reference to the practicability of employing steam for plowing, and other farm purposes. The experiments with Fawkes' steam plowing engine have demonstrated to our satisfaction, that it is practicable that, in a few years, a large portion of the labor now performed by animal power on the farm will be superseded by steam, especially in prairie countries, and on well improved farms, where, but few stones or other obstructions exist. The engine here exhibited is in a condition for large operations, being capable of breaking from 25 to 40 acres per day; but we see no reason why its size may not be reduced very considerably (say to one-fourth), and still successfully compete with animal power. A skilled engineer, seen to witness this trial by the largest machinist in Ohio, has reported favorably to his employer, and a contract has already been made by him with Mr. Fawkes to build a small engine for his farm of 300 acres.

We estimate the cost of plowing by it from the following very liberal data:

USED PER DIEM.	
One ton of coal	\$5 00
One cord of wood	2 00
Labor of three men, engineer, fireman, an assistant	9 00
Oil, etc.	4 00
Ordinary wear and tear	2 00
Interest 10 per cent on \$4,000, (cost of engine)	1 12
Total	\$16 12

With the most liberal allowance for hauling water and coal one mile, for stoppages and turnings, the machine should plow 25 acres per day. At present contract prices of \$2.50 per acre for plowing, this would cost \$62.50, while by the above estimate it is seen that Fawkes' plows for 6 1/2 cents per acre.

Your Committee, in view of the result of their experiments, unanimously recommend that the First Prize of three thousand dollars be awarded to Joseph W. Fawkes, of Cincinnati, Lancaster Co., Pa., for this Steam Plow.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ISAAC A. HODGES, Cincinnati.

P. W. GATES, Chicago.

A. B. LATTA, Cincinnati.

If this opinion and verdict has weight—and we do not see why it should not, we have at last got a practical steam-engine for plowing, and the size of a man's farm need no longer be his excuse for poor cultivation, nor need he or his smaller neighbor farmer be longer dependent upon procuring a large force of men, teams and plows, to break his land within an unusually brief period. The all-powerful agent that now waits his bidding can be made to do more or less work, in a given time; and it remains with him to decide how that power shall be applied.

New Lead Discovery.

We have in our possession a very pure specimen of lead ore lately discovered on or near the town site of Belmont, in Woodson county. From a gentleman knowing to the fact, we learn that some one hundred pounds of the mineral was taken from the surface of the vein, after which the lead was covered, as the land on which it is situated has not yet been obtained possession of by the discoverers. It has for some time been known that lead existed in that region, but no discoveries of importance have been made previous to the present mentioned one, which from report is of extraordinary richness.

Turn Out!

Next Tuesday will probably be the most important day in its influence upon the destinies of free Kansas of all the days in her calendar. The adoption of the free Constitution by a full vote will in all probability ensure her admission into the Union. Let every true man be alert, and active from sunrise to sunset! Let those who have teams help their less fortunate neighbors to the polls! Quickened the lukewarm, confirm the wavering! SEE THAT THE LAST MAN IS AT THE POLLS.

The first number of the American Sentinel has come to hand. R. M. Ruggles is the editor. It is "independent—not neutral." That is, it neither supports nor opposes the Constitution, nor the Republican or Democratic parties of the Territory. Mr. T. C. Hill is the proprietor. We wish the Sentinel that success to which its merits entitle it.

The New York Democracy met at Convention in Syracuse a few days since, and after having a general row in which two or three men were knocked down, split into two detachments—Hard and Soft—and nominated each a separate State ticket, and set of delegates to the Charleston Convention. The Republicans are sure to carry the State.

The Elwood Press announces that Doniphan County is good for four hundred majority in favor of the Wyandotte Constitution.

VOTE "FOR THE CONSTITUTION!"

Tuesday, October 4th, 1899.

Nothing is cheaper than Voting. Three years ago the Free State men of Kansas were fighting for their liberties. Now they have only to vote for them. Who will begrudge a day to vote for the new Constitution? Nothing is cheaper than voting. Ballots are cheaper than bullets! TURN OUT! TURN OUT!!

In 117 counties in Texas, the majority for Gen. Houston, for Governor, is 8,891. His friends have also the Legislature. Clark, Independent Democrat, is believed to be elected Lieutenant-Governor, by about 1,000 majority. Reagan, Regular Democrat, and Hamilton, Independent Democrat, are elected to Congress, the former by about 20,000 and the latter by 1,200.

When Martin Welton, a notorious highwayman, was dying in the Massachusetts State Prison, he dictated a minute account of the adventures of his life. It was published the next year, and there is a copy in the Boston Athenaeum, bound by his direction in leather made from his own skin. It is as soft as wash-leather, but much whiter.

Annie Williams, a seamstress, committed suicide in Philadelphia on Monday by swallowing an ounce of laudanum, purchased with the last penny she possessed. A local paper describes her as "only 23 years of age, and possessed of as fine a person as the finest lady you will meet on Chestnut street." She could not obtain work to support herself.

A Subterranean Fountain of Oil has recently been discovered near Titusville, Pa., which yields four hundred gallons of pure oil every twenty-four hours. The oil issues from a fissure in the rock seventy-one feet beneath the surface.

We learn from the Kansas Press that the Republicans of Morris county are for the first time, organized and ready for action. Morris county is generally supposed to be Democratic, but we anticipate that it will give a majority to the Constitution. The Press is doing a good work there.

The State election recently held in Maine has resulted in a Republican majority of over ten thousand electors, thirty out of the thirty-one Senators and over three-fourths the Representatives.

THE HARVEST IN RUSSIA.—The harvest in Northern Russia is very unequal. In the Government of Riazan it yields from fifteen to twenty fold; in the Government of Moscow, from seven to ten fold; in Vladimir, from two to three fold, and in Samov not even the seed is returned.

The Supreme Court of New York has decided that a divorce obtained in Indiana, when the party goes on purpose to secure said divorce, and then returns to New York, is void.

A statue of Daniel Webster was erected upon the State House grounds in Boston, on the 17th inst. All business was suspended upon that day, that all might join in rendering homage to the memory of one of America's greatest statesmen.

FOR SALE!

Choice Timber and Prairie Land,

IN MISSOURI.

I HAVE FOR SALE ELEVEN HUNDRED

and sixty acres of choice land in the State of Missouri, both prairie and timber. This land lies

as follows:

160 acres in Ripley county:

560 " " Shannon "

160 " " Oregon "

280 " " Wayne "

These counties are amongst the richest in Southwest Missouri, and a heavy emigration from the North and East is now being attracted to them. This land was all carefully selected by myself, and is eligibly located with reference to good neighborhoods, and close proximity to markets.

The title is undisputed and free from all incumbrances.

This land will be sold at

LOW FIGURES FOR CASH,

or be exchanged for stock.

For further particulars, enquire of or address

P. B. PLUMB, Emporia, or the undersigned at

Waterloo, Breckenridge county, Kansas.

W. H. MICKEL.

Waterloo, Kansas, Oct. 1, 1899—d

Dow Creek Nursery.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the settlers of Southwestern Kansas that he has FIFTY THOUSAND fine, likely, one and two year old Apple trees of the very best varieties cultivated in the west. My grafts were obtained of one of the best Nurseries in Illinois, and my trees are represented to be the kind they are represented to be. I will sell better trees for less money than ever was known in this part of Kansas.

I also have 200,000 or 300,000 of the largest and best hedge plants ever raised anywhere, for sale cheap.

DO NOT BE ABRAHAM.

Dow Creek, Oct. 1, 1899—d

GREAT WESTERN

FURNITURE STORE!

RAWORTH & SEELY,

Main street, near Third—KANSAS CITY, MO.

HAVE the largest, best and cheapest stock of

Furniture in the West. Our immense fall

stock has just been received.

October 1, 1899. 113m3

POLLARD & FAIRMAN,

STOVES, TINWARE!

Sheet Iron, Tin Plate, Wire, &c.

Cor. Main & 3d sts. KANSAS CITY, MO.

WOULD respectfully call attention to their

LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK of the

celebrated

CHARLES OAK

PLYMOUTH ROCK

PREMIUM

and ELEVATED OVEN

COOKING STOVES!

Also, a large assortment of Parlor, Box and

Coal Heating Stoves.

We would call the particular attention of dealers

and others to our large and complete assortment

of TINWARE, which we are offering at